

The Numismatic Chronicle 171 Offprint

COIN HOARDS 2011

MEDIEVAL and MODERN HOARDS

LONDON
THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
2011

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN HOARDS

ENGLAND¹

60. Holbeach (near Kilby's Mill, Damgate), Lincolnshire, 1953–4

Dep. 1230s–1247

6+ Æ

In 1990 the late John Coubro' Mossop (1913–96) deposited his collection of coins, tokens and medals on loan at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and in 2007 most of the collection was acquired by the museum under the terms of Mr Mossop's will.² This major bequest includes an important research collection of over 3,000 Greek and Roman Provincial coins, and 200 Roman Imperial coins from the Market Stainton (Lincolnshire) hoard published by Mossop himself in 1958.³ Mossop lived in Holbeach in the Lincolnshire Fens for most of his life, and some of the medieval coins in his collection were also local Lincolnshire finds. Six Short Cross pennies have notes on their tickets in Mossop's hand indicating that they were found near Kilby's Mill, Damgate, Holbeach, in 1953 or (in one case) 1954.

Henry II (1154–89)

1. Short Cross class 1b2 (1180–c.1185), **†RÆVL.ON.NORh**, Northampton, Raul, 1.41 g (cracked). Found 1953.

Richard I (1189–99)

2. Short Cross class 3ab2 (c.1190–4), **†STIVENÆ.ON.LV**, London, Stivene, 1.26 g. Found 1953.

John (1199–1216)

3. Short Cross class 5a1 (1204–5), **†WILLÆLH.ON LV**, London, Willelm, 1.42 g. Found 1953.
4. Short Cross class 5b2 (1205–c.1206), **†IOhAN.ON.CAN**, Canterbury, Iohan, 1.35 g. Found 1953.
5. Short Cross class 5b3 (c.1206), **ADAM.ON.LVNDE**, London, Adam, 1.39 g. Found 1954.

Henry III (1216–72)

6. Short Cross class 7bA (Mass class 7b1) (c.1222–9), **†TERRI ON LVNDE**, London, Terri, 1.45 g. Found 1953.

These coins seem to constitute all or part of a hoard deposited between the period of issue of the latest coin (c.1222–9) and the introduction of the Long Cross coinage in 1247. The moderately worn condition of the latest coin (a London penny of class 7bA) suggests that the hoard was deposited in the 1230s or 1240s. The most notable coin in the group is the London penny of class 5a1. This rare early variety of class 5a has curls of hair in the portrait without enclosed pellets, and a cross pattée initial mark on the reverse, both of which are features of class 4 not found in the main body of class 5a (class 5a2). Class 5a1 dies were used at the London and Canterbury mints only, in late 1204 or early 1205, shortly before the opening of other mints for the recoinage of 1205–7.⁴ The Mossop coin is from the same obverse die

¹ No data was supplied for other medieval English coin hoards this year. - *Ed.*

² 3,836 items were acquired by the Fitzwilliam Museum and the Spalding Gentlemen's Society received 94 duplicates not required by the museum.

³ J.C. Mossop, 'A hoard of folles from Market Stainton', *NC* 18 (1958), pp. 59–71.

⁴ M.R. Allen, 'The provision and use of Short Cross class V dies', *BNJ* 59 (1989), pp. 46–76, at pp. 47–8, 55, 62; J.P. Mass, *The J.P. Mass Collection. English Short Cross Coins, 1180–1247*, *SCBI* 56 (Oxford, 2001), pp. 34–6, 76.

as published coins of the moneyer Henri which are from three different reverse dies, but the moneyer of this new coin is Willelm.⁵ A die study of the London mint in Short Cross class 5 has found numerous die-links between reverse dies of different moneyers, which may indicate that the obverse dies were kept in a common store and not appropriated to the use of one moneyer.⁶

Disp. Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.

MARTIN ALLEN

A SMALL PARCEL FROM THE BÉBANGE (1911) HOARD

61. Belgium, 1911

MARCUS PHILLIPS

[PLATE 64]

Dep. 1120s

16 Æ

Disp. In trade.

THE first mention of this hoard was in a note by Frédéric Alvin, then keeper at the Royal Belgian Coin Cabinet, in the *RBN* of 1914.⁷ Some 500 pieces ‘from the mint of Trier and its vicinity’ had recently been discovered somewhere in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. He regretted that he had been unable to discover the precise find spot but the Royal collection had acquired some pieces which he aimed to publish in due course.

Publication was only possible after the Great War when it was undertaken by Victor Tournour who had succeeded Alvin as keeper. According to his account the hoard had been discovered by a peasant working in the fields in 1911 at Bébange in the Belgian province of Luxembourg, not the Grand Duchy. He had sold it to a pedlar for 50BF who in turn sold it in Brussels. With the exception of a single piece of the abbey of Echternach the hoard consisted almost entirely of coins of Bruno, archbishop of Trier (1102–24). There were also coins of Duke Dietrich of Lorraine (1070–1115) of Trier style though the mint attribution is uncertain. Of the original 500 pieces 90 had been bought by the German (Berlin) and 32 by the Belgian (Brussels) national cabinets. 20 cut halfpennies were sold to a local collector, Jean Hollenfeltz, who also bought some of the intact coins. Odd specimens were bought by other German museums. Some were kept by the finder and the remainder were dispersed.

The above account derives from a report by Victor Tournour published in 1920. Four years later a much longer analysis of the hoard was published by Arthur Suhle. He was unaware of Tournour’s article until his own work was nearly finished. The only detail he adds about the dispersal of the hoard is that the Berlin parcel was purchased early in 1914 from the Brussels dealer Charles Dupriez.⁸

The coinage of Archbishop Bruno has attracted considerable attention on account of its iconography and the existence of a parallel series of coins in the name of Henry V as king (1106–11) and emperor (1111–25) some of which share the same reverse dies as those struck

⁵ Allen, ‘The provision and use’, pl. 3, nos 8–9; Mass, *The J.P. Mass Collection*, pl. 47, no. 1258.

⁶ Allen, ‘The provision and use’, pp. 60, 68.

⁷ *RBN* 70 (1914), p. 351. Alvin announced the purchase at the July meeting of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society. He mentioned that the hoard also contained a unique Echternach coin, *ibid.*, p. 462.

⁸ V. Tournour, ‘La trouvaille de Bébange (Habergy)’, *RBN* 72 (1920), pp. 201–10; A. Suhle, ‘Der Fund von Bébange und die Trier Friedenspfennige’, *ZfN* 34 (1923), pp. 321–48.

in the name of Bruno.⁹ The substantive reverse designs appear to have been a hand over the band of a pallium, a facing angel and St Peter receiving the keys.

Although recorded from other hoards, notably Monnerich / Mondercange (1889) and Pimprez (2002), our knowledge of the coinage of Bruno depends almost entirely on the Bébange hoard. Before its discovery the coinage of Bruno was rare. This is clear from the relatively few types that were known to Heinrich Dannenberg and he seems to have been aware of few examples of the ones he did record.¹⁰ There are very few examples from the Scandinavian hoards. In his exemplary corpus Raymond Weiller records a total of 246 pieces of the types represented in Bébange.¹¹ Of these 135 and 4 cut halfpennies are listed as coming from that hoard. The total of 246 of course includes pieces from other hoards but about a third have no provenance. Even if we assume that a majority of these come from Bébange it leaves a large number of Bébange hoard coins, perhaps over 200, unaccounted for.

Weiller quotes a few specimens in auctions and occasional pieces are said to be 'ex Bébange'¹² in the catalogues but on the whole the coins are not much represented in trade, especially the rare imperial issues. When the Pimprez specimen of Weiller 107 appeared in a German auction the catalogue noted that only three examples had appeared in trade before. W. 112 was said never to have appeared at all, though this was not quite correct as there had been two examples in the Allertseder collection. The latter is the only example of a substantial number (22) of coins of Bruno appearing in trade. G.W. De Wit's suggestion that they must have come from Bébange is plausible.¹³ The types represented in the aforementioned hoards, Bébange and the Allertseder sale are set out in table 1.

References			Numbers recorded				
Weiller no.	Dannenberg no.	Kluge no.	Bébange	Monnerich	Pimprez	Bettenhausen	Sammlung A ¹⁴
99	—	17.3	1	0	1	5	0
103	486	17.31.1	25	1	0		8
104	484	17.32.2	15	4	0	1	9
105	—	17.32.3	1	0	0		0
106	— ¹⁵	17.32.1	51 + 2½	4	5		0
107	—	17.11.1	4	3	1	5	0
108	—	17.11.2	1	0	0		0
109	—	17.33.2	1	0	0		0
110	1538 ¹⁶	17.33.1	17 + ½	1	7		3

⁹ R. Weiller, *Die Münzen von Trier I*, Publikationen der Gesellschaft für Rheinische Geschichtskunde 30, (Dusseldorf, 1988), pp. 379–407. B. Kluge, 'Conspectus Nummorum Germaniae Medii Aevi Part 5, Oberlothringen 4 (Das Erzbistum Trier)', *Geldgeschichtliche Nachrichten* 198 (July 2000), pp. 117–26; and Part 6, Oberlothringen 5 (Fortsetzung Trier) *ibid.* 199 (September 2000), pp. 253–9.

¹⁰ H. Dannenberg, *Die deutschen Münzen der sächsischen und fränkischen Kaiserzeit* 4 vols, (Berlin, 1876–1905).

¹¹ This is not of course complete since Weiller has only listed specimens whose existence he could confirm. Thus he notes only one example of his no. 107 (P. 396, W. 107.9) in the Bettenhausen (1914) hoard though five were listed by Scherer, *Berliner Münzblätter* 39 (1918), p. 225. The specimen in the Bahrfdt collection (W. 107.6) very probably came from the Bettenhausen (1914) hoard.

¹² For example the specimen of W. 106 in the Cahn collection: *Münzen und Medaillen* (Basle) auction 87 (4 June 1998), lot 12.

¹³ *Westfälische Auktions Gesellschaft* (Arnsberg) auction 29 (14 November 2005), p. 240 lots 2001–2; 'Sammlung A' Peus (Frankfurt) auction 319 (2 November 1987), lots 132–145; De Wit II *Künker* (Osnabrück) auction 130 (9 October 2007) pp. 195–6. This part of the 'Sammlung A' (Allertseder) was sold after Weiller's book had gone to press.

¹⁴ I have corrected the attribution of lot 132.

¹⁵ The type was known as it is mentioned by H. Bohl, *Die Trierischen Münzen* (Koblenz, 1823), p. 20, no. 2.

¹⁶ Dannenberg (no. 1538) only knew of a single piece in gold.

References			Numbers recorded				
Weiller no.	Dannen- berg no.	Kluge no.	Bébange	Monn- erich	Pimprez	Betten- hausen	Samm- lung A
111	–	17.33.3	2	0	0		0
112	–	17.12	11 + ½	1	2		2
113	–	17.31.2	1	0	0		0
114	–	17.35	0	3	0		0
117	489	17.34.1	2	0	1	½	0
118	463	17.13	0	1	0		0

Table 1. Concordance of coins in the Bébange and other hoards

This raises the question, were there really 500 coins in the original find and, if so, what happened to them? Dupriez was the only specialist coin dealer in Brussels before 1914.¹⁷ A check through his auction catalogues and FPLs for the period 1911 to 1914 shews no medieval coins of Trier, indeed he does not seem to have dealt in medieval (as opposed to modern) German coins at all. Dupriez is famous, or notorious, as the auctioneer of the Rue d'Assaut, Brussels hoard of 1908. At this sale he bought 60,000 of the Low Countries pennies and in the forward to his catalogue no. 100 in which many were offered for sale he records having melted down some 55,000 'de conservation médiocre', presumably to maintain the market price of the rest. Melting a huge quantity of unattractive *Brabantini* is a far cry from doing to the same to a much smaller number of eleventh century pennies but the appeal of these thin, badly struck coins, possibly chipped and broken, on the Brussels market, would have been limited and Dupriez was quite capable of it. On the other hand the uncertainty about the discovery reflected in the original reports casts some doubt on the original size of the hoard.

The coins listed below came with a note to say they were from Bébange. They formed part of a small collection which appeared in a London sale room in 2009. Attempts to contact the consigner and obtain more information about the original owner were unsuccessful. Nonetheless it seemed worthwhile recording them. It should be noted that they all had an earthy brown deposit which might be a guide to provenance if one were to encounter it on other specimens.

CATALOGUE

Since most of the variations in the legends and designs are specific to each die, Weiller's list of types is close to a die corpus. Matching the coins to the dies is not always possible because Weiller does not illustrate every die and the tendency of the impressions of the dies to obliterate each other on account of the thin flans can make precise attribution impossible. Often only one specific combination of obverse and reverse die is recorded so if the die identity of one side is certain it can be tentatively matched with the other.

Weiller 103

Obv. Bareheaded bust of Archbishop facing left and holding crozier turned outwards. Drapery on breast depicted ||·||·||·||

¹⁷ Dupriez had succeeded his elder brother Raymond as a part time coin dealer in 1893. The firm was taken over by Bartolomeo Franceschi in the 1940s.

Rev. Right hand with wrist in cuff and with thumb raised over the band of a pallium. Three pellets in each angle.

1. 0.91 g. *Obv.* †[]O[]H[]COBS
Rev. †BRV[]HIEPISC[]S
W. 103 a¹/a¹. Obverse appears to be the same as Weiller pl. XI, no. 103.3.
Reverse is a¹. Only this combination recorded.
2. 0.84 g. *Obv.* †BRV[]HIEPCOBS
Rev. †BR[]BS
W. 103 a¹ or c¹/b¹. Only the combination a¹/ b¹ is recorded.
3. 0.83 g. *Obv.* †BR[]ACHIEPSCOBVS
Rev. Legend indistinct.
W. 103 b¹/ c¹? Only this combination is recorded.
4. 0.74 g. *Obv.* †BRVNORH[]I2COBS
Rev. []VNOBSE
W. 103 d¹/e¹.

Weiller 104

Weiller divides the type into six phases based on variations in the drapery on the angel's breast.

Obv. Bareheaded bust of Archbishop facing left and holding long cross. Drapery on breast depicted ||·||·||·||

Rev. Facing bust of winged angel. * * above; mint name below.

Second phase

5. 0.77 g. *Obv.* †BRV[]RIE[]OBVS
Rev. []VERIS Side bands of the drapery fall from left to right. ∴ on breast.
W. 104 b¹/a³⁻⁵. Obverse die identity not certain
6. 0.77 g. *Obv.* †RVNIOARCHIEPI[]
Rev. Mint name obscure. Side bands of the drapery fall from left to right. ∴ on breast.
W. 104 d¹/a⁵. Only this combination recorded.

Third phase

7. 0.68 g. *Obv.* []RVNOARCH[]S·
Rev. REVE[] The side bands of the drapery fall from right to left. ∴ on breast.
W. 104 e¹⁻²/b¹.
8. 0.77 g. *Obv.* []RVNOARC[]
Rev. REVERIS The side bands of the drapery fall from right to left. ∴ on breast.
W. 104 f¹/c¹.

Weiller 106

Weiller divides the type into nine phases based on variations in the drapery on the angel's breast.

Obv. Bareheaded bust of Archbishop facing left and holding crozier turned outwards. Drapery on breast depicted ||·||·||·||

Rev. Facing bust of winged angel. * * above for phases 1–5 and 8–9, ∴ * ∴ (eight-pointed star with pellet in middle) for phases 6–7; mint name below.

Phase 5

9. 0.83 g. *Obv.* †BRVNOARCHIEPIS
Rev. REVERIS Above head * *, ∴ in angles of drapery.
W. 106 j¹/e¹⁻².

Phase 5?

10. 0.85 g. *Obv.* †BRVNOAR[]IEPIS
Rev. []VERI Above head * *, ∴ in angles of drapery.
W. k¹⁻³/—. The mint name clearly lacks the final S which is unrecorded by Weiller.

Phase 6

11. 0.95 g. *Obv.* †BRVNOARCHIEPISCOBV
Rev. []S Above head ∴ * ∴, ∴ in angles of drapery.
W. 106 c¹/h¹.

Weiller 110

Obv. Bust of Archbishop wearing diadem and facing left. Right hand raised in blessing. Crozier held over left shoulder.

Rev. St Peter kneeling to right receiving keys from *manus dei*. Wards of keys depicted by the letters PE. R behind saint.

This type is far more uniform. There are two varieties of reverse legend distinguished only by the ending IEPS or IEPs. There is no variation in the reverse design. Unless the die is illustrated coins cannot be given a full classification. The obverse and reverse dies of these four coins all appear to be different.

12. 0.69 g. *Obv.* []ARCHIEPS
13. 0.71 g. *Obv.* BRVNOARCHIEPS
14. 0.70 g. *Obv.* BRVNOAR[]EPS
15. 0.68 g. *Obv.* BRVNOA[]

Henry V as Emperor (1111–25)

Weiller 112

Obv. Crowned bust with sceptre, facing left.

Rev. St Peter kneeling to right receiving keys from *manus dei*. Wards of keys depicted by the letters PE. T behind.

16. 0.64 g. *Obv.* ∴ []S.CESAR
Rev. St Peter, letters on keys not clear.

Weiller records 17 more or less intact pennies and one cut halfpenny for this type and identifies seven obverse and seven reverse dies.

The obverse legend beginning with three pellets as on this example exists in two forms:

∴HENRCVSCESAR	one die	a ¹
∴HENRICVSCESAR	two dies	b ¹⁻²

Weiller does not illustrate all his dies and on this specimen the spelling of HENRICVS is in any case illegible. This die is certainly not a¹. There is a clearly visible pellet between the

two words and the annulet pattern drapery on the bust is not recorded on any published coin. English numismatists will immediately be struck by the resemblance of the bust to that of Henry I type 13 introduced c.1120.

Interestingly the two examples in Pimprez are also new varieties. Both Spink lots 856 and 857 have a cross before **HENRICVS** though it is much clearer on the former. They are different dies. This variety with the cross is not recorded by Weiller.

The reverse die with a simple **T**, as opposed to a monogram, behind St Peter exists in four dies ^{a1-4} but all that can be said here is that it is not a¹. Nor is it the same as the dies of the Pimprez coins.

CONCLUSION

It is not surprising that such a small sample should produce possibly only one new die in the archiepiscopal series. On the other hand the three new imperial coins from this parcel and the Pimprez hoard have produced three new obverse dies. For further discussion see the account of the Pimprez hoard in the present volume.

HOARDS MENTIONED IN TEXT

Bébange 1911

V. Tourneur, 'La trouvaille de Bébange (Habergy)', *RBN* 72 (1920), pp. 201–10; A. Suhle, 'Der Fund von Bébange und die Trier Friedenspfennige', *ZfN* 34 (1923), pp. 321–48.

Bettenhausen 1914

C.W. Scherer, 'Ein Beitrag zur pfälzischen Münzkunde', *Berliner Münzblätter* 36 (1915), pp. 341–4, 409–11; 37 (1916), pp. 467–71; 39 (1918), pp. 225–31, pl. 81.

Mondercange / Monnerich 1889

N. van Werverke, 'Trésor de Mondercange', *Publications de la Section Historique de l'Institut Granducal de Luxembourg* 41 (1890), pp. xl–xlvi; R. Weiller, 'La circulation monétaire et les trouvailles numismatiques du moyen âge et des temps modernes au pays du Luxembourg', *Numismatica Lovaniensia* 13 (Louvain-la-Neuve, 1989), no. A1.

Pimprez 2002

Spink (London) auction 170 (6 October 2004), lots 387–486 (English), 487–492 (ingots), 832–864, (Continental). See also present volume.

GERMANY

62. Gehege Röhrkirchen, Rendsburg-Eckernförde, Schleswig-Holstein

Dep. after 1629

10 *AR*

In 1856, the workers Johann Koll, Jürgen Löck and Jürgen Mahrt from the village of Damendorff, about 15 km southwest of the city of Schleswig, found 10 talers under an old tree (possibly an alder) root while clearing trees in the nearby royal forest of Röhrkirchen. At that time the king of Denmark was also duke of Schleswig, so in accordance with the *Danefæ* (treasure trove) provisions the coins came to the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals in Copenhagen. The finders were rewarded with 20 Danish rigsdaler, which between 1813 and 1873 equalled 10 talers. Apparently only two coins (nos 3 and 10, illustrated) are preserved; the eight others were probably considered as duplicates and used for exchange according to

the then practice. Fortunately the hoard is documented thanks to the register of the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, The National Museum of Denmark, FP 156.

Netherlands

1. West Friesland, rijksdaalder 1624.
2. Utrecht, rijksdaalder 1620.
- 3*–4. Zeeland, rijksdaalder 1591 (Verkade¹⁸ 454) and 1619.

Germany

5. Hamburg, taler 1610.
6. Magdeburg, taler 1629.
7. Saxony, Johan Georg, August and Christian II, taler 1604.
8. Bavaria, Maximilian I (1597–1651), taler 1625.

Austria

9. Ferdinand II (1619–37), taler undated.

Italy

- 10.* Guastalla, Ferdinand Gonzaga (1575–1630), tallero 1620 (Dav.¹⁹ 3913).



Disp. Two coins preserved at The Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, the rest are dispersed.

MICHAEL MÄRCHER

¹⁸ P. Verkade, *Muntboek, bevattende de Namen en Afbeeldingen van Munten geslagen in de zeven voormalig Vereenigde Nederlandsche Provinciën* (Schiedam, 1848).

¹⁹ J.S. Davenport, *European crowns 1600–1700* (Galesburg, Ill., 1974).

DENMARK

63. Vust cemetery, Fjerritslev, Jutland

Dep. c. 1765–6

133 *Æ*

In 1897, the smallholder Anders Gravesen found a corroded purse while digging a grave in Vust cemetery. The purse contained 133 small silver coins and some pieces of a knife (probably base metal). The coins weighed 98 grams and in accordance with the *Danefæ* (treasure trove) provisions the find came to the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals. The finder was rewarded with 12 Danish kroner. Apparently, no coins are preserved, they were probably considered as duplicates and used for exchange according to the then practice. Fortunately the hoard is registered at the Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, The National Museum of Denmark as FP 731.

Denmark-Norway-Holstein

Frederick III (1648–70)

1. 2 skilling, 1670, Oslo (Hede, p. 122, no. 70E).²⁰

Christian V (1670–99)

2. 2 skilling, 1691, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 132, no. 76).
3. 2 skilling, 1692, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 132, no. 76).
4. 2 skilling, 1695, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 132, no. 76).
5. 1 skilling, 1680, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 64, no. 75A).

Frederick IV (1699–1730)

6. 2 skilling, 1712, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 76. no. 44A).
- 7–9. 2 skilling, 1714, Copenhagen or Glückstadt (Hede, p. 76. no. 44A or p. 78, no. 59, probably 44A).
- 10–16. 2 skilling, 1715, Copenhagen or Glückstadt (Hede, p. 76. no. 44A or p. 78, no. 59, probably 44A).
- 17–20. 2 skilling, 1716, Copenhagen or Glückstadt (Hede, p. 76. no. 44A or p. 78, no. 59, probably 44A).
21. 2 skilling, 1719, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 76. no. 44A).
22. 2 skilling, uncertain date, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 133, no. 7).
23. 2 skilling, uncertain date and mint.
24. 1 skilling 1722, Copenhagen or Rendsburg (Hede, p. 77, no. 51 or p. 78, no. 63, probably 51).
- 25–6. 1 skilling 1723, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 77, no. 51).

Christian VI (1730–46)

27. 1 skilling 1735, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 80, no. 8).

Frederick V (1746–66)

28. 2 skilling 1750, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 83, no. 36A).
- 29–31. 1 skilling 1761, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 84, no. 37B).
- 32–48. 1 skilling 1762, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 84, no. 37B).
- 49–51. 1 skilling 1762, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 4).
52. 2 skilling 1763, must be Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 3B).
- 53–64. 1 skilling 1763, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 84, no. 37B).
- 65–70. 1 skilling 1763, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 4).

²⁰ H. Hede, *Danmarks og Norges mønter 1541-1814-1977*, (3rd revised edition, Copenhagen, 1978).

- 71–90. 1 skilling 1764, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 84, no.37B).
91–111. 1 skilling 1764, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 4).
112–24. 1 skilling 1765, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 4).
125–6. 2 skilling, uncertain date, Copenhagen (Hede, p. 83, no. 36).
127–9. 2 skilling, uncertain date, Kongsberg (Hede, p. 136, no. 3).

Hamburg

130. 1 schilling 1727 (KM, no. 160).²¹
131. 1 schilling 1738 (KM, no. 160).
132. 1 schilling 1759 (KM, no. 160).

Lübeck

133. 1 schilling 1727 (KM, no. 141).

Disp. Dispersed.

MICHAEL MÄRCHER

²¹ C.L. Krause, C. Mishler, *Standard Catalogue of World Coins. Eighteenth Century 1701-1800* (First ed., Iola, 1993).

PLATE 64

